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HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C. P.O. BOX 8910 RESTON, VA 20195	JOO, JOSHUA

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>10 November 2005</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle,* 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>25 April 2002</u> is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

Response to Amendment filed 11/10/2005

1.   Claims 1-18 are presented for examination.

Drawings

2.   In response to Applicant's request for an indication as to the acceptability of the

drawings, new corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in this

application because the drawings are not clearly legible since they are hand-drawn. Applicant is

advised to employ the services of a competent patent draftsperson outside the Office, as the

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office no longer prepares new drawings. The corrected drawings

are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The

requirement for corrected drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-3, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Lager et al, US Patent #6,636,502 (Lager hereinafter), in view of Tiedemann, Jr. et al, US

Patent #6,216,004 (Tiedemann hereinafter).

5.   As per claim 1, Lager teaches substantially the invention as claimed including the

method for the negotiation of parameters in a wireless communication system. Lager's

teachings comprise of:

receiving, at an access network, an access request indicating whether the access terminal is operating according to a default parameter group for the associated parameter group (Col 12, lines 39-49. Receives access request. Col 12, line 66-Col 13, line 3. Request indicating that the mobile station operates according to predetermined parameters of packet data communication networks.);

sending information to and receiving information from the access terminal according to the default parameter group without negotiating parameters for the associated parameter group type when a portion of the access network communicating with the access terminal operates according to the default parameter group for the associated parameter group type (Col 13, line 7-13. Operates according to the indicated parameters when indicated parameters match parameters of switching device.) and the request indicates the access terminal operates according to the default parameter group for the associated parameter group type (Col 12, lines 44-48, 59-61. Access request indicates terminal operates according to predetermined parameters. Parameter includes access to a packet data communication network.).

6.   Lager teaches substantial features of the claim invention including receiving, at an access network, an access request indicating whether the terminal operates according to parameters. However, Lager does not explicitly teach of a token from an access terminal, the token including at least one bit associated with a parameter group type, the bit indicating whether the access terminal is operating according to a default parameter group for the associated parameter group; and the bit indicating the access terminal operates according to the default parameter group for the associated parameter group type.

7.   Tiedemann teaches the concept of using a bit to indicate access parameters in a wireless communication network (Col 5, lines 1-5).

8.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to combine the teachings of Lager and Tiedemann because both teachings deal with

requesting connection to a network and providing indication of a type of parameter.

Furthermore, the teachings of Tiedemann to provide a bit to indicate the access parameter

would improve the teachings of Lager by specifically providing a method of informing and

notifying the access network that the mobile terminal is operating according to the

predetermined parameters.

9.   As per claim 2, Lager teaches the method of claim 1, wherein a parameter group type is

a type of protocol (Col 12, lines 44-48. Packet data connection system.), and a parameter group

in the parameter group type is a specific protocol in the parameter group type (Col 12, lines 58-

60. Access to a packet data communication network, PDN1, PDN2, IN).

10.   As per claim 3, Lager teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising:

        sending information to and receiving information from the access terminal after

negotiating a parameter group for the associated parameter group type when

        (i) the portion of the access network communicating with the access terminal operates

according to a parameter group other than the default parameter group for the associated

parameter group type and the bit indicates the access terminal operates according to the default

parameter group for the associated parameter group type, or

        (ii) the portion of the access network communicating with the access terminal operates

according to the default parameter group for the associated parameter group type and the bit

indicates the access terminal operates according to a parameter group other than the default

parameter group for the parameter group type (Col 14, lines 53-59; Col 15, lines 5-10. If the

terminal request new access parameter to which terminal did not have previously, switch

negotiates parameters.).

11.   As per claim 10, Lager teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: sending the

access terminal a new token indicating a current parameter group of each parameter group type

after negotiations are complete (Col 15, lines 5-19. Access network provides indicated

parameter to the mobile station. Col 12, lines 59-61. Parameter includes type of network.).

12.   Claims 4, 6, 9, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Lager and Tiedemann, in view of Dunn et al, US Patent #6,591,103 (Dunn hereinafter)

13.   As per claim 4, Lager does not teach the method of claim 1 further comprising:

        first accessing memory at the access network when the bit indicates the access terminal

is not operating according to the default parameter group to obtain a stored parameter group of

the associated parameter group type for the access terminal;

        sending information to and receiving information from the access terminal according to

the accessed parameter group of the associated parameter group type for the access terminal

without negotiating a parameter group of the associated parameter group type when a portion of

the access network communicating with the access terminal operates according the accessed

parameter group for the associated parameter group type.

14.   Dunn teaches of accessing memory at the access network when the user's request

indicates the access terminal is not operating according to default connection requirements (Col

8, lines 13-17); the access network, e.g. CSA, obtains the stored profile for the user (Col 8, lines

17-29); the access network communicates with the terminal according to the stored profile (Col

8, lines 30-35); and the profile containing information regarding traffic preferences (Col 8, lines

28-29).

15.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to combine the teachings of Lager, Tiedemann, and Dunn because all three teachings

deal with mobile terminals requesting access to a wireless network. Furthermore, the teachings

of Dunn to perform the above method of Paragraph 14 would improve the system of Lager and

Tiedemann by allowing the user to efficiently establish connection with the access network

when the user does not operate according to default connection requirements.

16.   As per claim 6, Lager does not teach the method of claim 4 further comprising: sending

information to and receiving information from with the access terminal after negotiating a

parameter group of the associated parameter group type when the first accessing step fails to

access a stored parameter group of the associated parameter group type for the access

terminal.

17.   Dunn teaches of negotiating a parameter group (Col 6, lines 2-6; Col 11, line 27-30) to

store profiles of user network preferences (Col 11, line 22-25).

18.   Even though Dunn does not specifically teach of failing to access a stored parameter, it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

for the access network to not be able access a stored profile when receiving a new request from

a user since there would not be a profiled stored on the network. The teachings of Dunn to

negotiate parameters when there is no profiled stored on the CSA would improve the system of

Lager and Tiedemann by allowing the user to connect to the network with preferred parameters

such as protocol and bandwidth.

19.   As per claim 9, Lager, Tiedemann, and Dunn taught the method of claim 4. Lager

further teaches sending the access terminal a new token indicating a current parameter group of

each parameter group type after negotiations are complete (Col 15, lines 5-19. Access network

provides indicated parameter to the mobile station. Col 12, lines 59-61. Parameters include

type of network.).

20.   As per claim 11, Lager and Tiedemann teach of providing a bit to indicate a parameter.

However, Lager and Tiedemann do not teach the method, wherein tokens including a plurality of

bits, each bit associated with a different parameter group type.

21.   Dunn teaches of providing different parameter group type such as protocol and

bandwidth (Col 11, lines 27-30).

22.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to combine the teachings of Lager, Tiedemann, and Dunn because the teachings of Dunn

to provide a plurality of parameters would enhance the system of Lager and Tiedemann by

allowing to user to indicate a greater preference of connection requirements as well as the

connection capabilities of the user.

23.   Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lager,

Tiedemann, and Dunn in view of Raith, US Patent #5,241,598 (Raith hereinafter).

24.   As per claim 5, Lager teaches of sending information to and receiving information from

the access terminal after negotiating a parameter group (Col 15, lines 5-10). However, Lager

does not teach the method of sending information to and receiving information from the access

terminal after negotiating a parameter group of the associated parameter group type when the

portion of the access network communicating with the access terminal operates according to a

parameter group of the associated parameter group type which is different from the stored

parameter group of the associated parameter group type for the access terminal.

25.   Raith teaches of negotiating parameters with an access network (Col 23, lines 11-15).

The service profile data of the mobile subscriber is stored in the access network (Col 14, lines

60-62), where the service profile data is required to update.

26.   Even though Raith does not specifically teach that the stored parameters are different

than the access network parameters, Raith does teach of negotiating parameters and updating

the profile. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to update the profile because the profile stored on the access network

does not operate according to the access network's parameters. Furthermore, it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Lager, Tiedemann,

Dune, and Raith because the teachings of Raith to negotiate parameters when the stored

parameters are different than the access network parameters would improve the system of

Lager, Tiedemann, and Dune by allowing the user to connect to the access network and

allowing the access network to have updated profiles of the users.

27.   Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lager,

Tiedemann, and Dunn, in view of La Porta et al, US Patent #6,085,086 (La Porta hereinafter).

28.   As per claim 7, Lager and Tiedemann taught the method further comprising of the bit

indicates the access terminal is not operating according to the default parameter group (Col 14,

lines 51-57). However, Lager does not teach of a second accessing memory at another access

network to obtain a stored parameter group of the associated parameter group type for the access terminal when the first accessing step fails to access a stored parameter group of the associated parameter group type for the access terminal

29.   La Porta teaches of a first server requesting and receiving profile parameters from a second server (Col 12, lines 64-68) when the first server does not have the stored information (Col 5, lines 40-50).

30.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lager, Tiedemann, Dunn, and La Porta because all the teachings deal with terminals accessing to wireless networks by indicating parameters. Furthermore, the teachings of La Porta to access a second server to obtain stored parameter information would improve the system of Lager, Tiedemann, and Dunn by providing a low connection time by retrieving user information from a second source rather than negotiating for new parameters.

31.   As per claim 8, Lager does not teach the method of claim 7, further comprising: sending information to and receiving information from the access terminal after negotiating a parameter group of the associated parameter group type when the first and second accessing steps fail to access a stored parameter group of the associated parameter group type for the access terminal.

32.   Dunn teaches of negotiating a parameter group (Col 6, lines 1-7; Col 11, line 27-30) to store profiles of user network preferences (Col 11, line 22-25).

33.   Even though Dunn does not specifically teach of a first and second accessing steps fail

to access a stored parameter, Dunn does teach of negotiating parameters to obtain parameters

to store in the access network. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made for the access network to not be able access a profile from a

first and second access network when receiving a new request from the user since there would

not be a stored profile. The teachings of Dunn to negotiate parameters when there is no stored

profile would improve the system of Lager, Tiedemann, and Dune by allowing the access

network to obtain parameters to allow the user to connect to the network with preferred

parameters such as protocol and bandwidth.

34.   Claims 12, 14, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Dunn, in view of Tiedemann.

35.   As per claim 12, Dunn teaches substantially the invention as claimed including the

method for negotiation of parameters in a wireless communication system. Dunn's teachings

comprise of:

         receiving, at an access network, an access request indicating whether the access

terminal is operating according to a default parameter group for the associated parameter group

type (Col 8, lines 13-15. User enters connection requirements different from default connection

requirements.);

         first accessing memory at the access network when the bit indicates the access terminal

is not operating according to the default parameter group to obtain a stored parameter group of

the associated parameter group type for the access terminal (Col 8, lines 15-29. Accesses

stored profile in database.); and

sending information to and receiving information from the access terminal according to

the accessed parameter group of the associated parameter group type for the access terminal

without negotiating a parameter group of the associated parameter group type when a portion of

the access network communicating with the access terminal operates according the accessed

parameter group for the associated parameter group type (Col 8, lines 26-35. CSA selects

network and connection preferences based on stored profile and communicates with the user.).

36.   Dunn teaches substantial features of the claimed invention including receiving an access

request that indicates whether the user is operating according to default connection

requirements (Col 8, lines 13-15). However, Dunn does not explicitly teach of receiving a token

that includes at least one bit associated with a parameter group type, and the bit indicating

whether the access terminal is operating according to a default parameter group for the

associated parameter group type.

37.   Tiedemann teaches of using a bit to indicate access parameters in a wireless

communication network (Col 5, lines 1-5).

38.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to combine the teachings of Dunn and Tiedemann because both teachings deal with

users requesting connection to a wireless network. Furthermore, the teachings of Tiedemann to

provide a bit to indicate the access parameters of the mobile station would improve the

teachings of Dunn by specifically providing method of informing and notifying the access

network of the user's connection requirements.

39.   As per claim 14, Dune does not specifically teach the method further comprising:

sending information to and receiving information from with the access terminal after negotiating

a parameter group of the associated parameter group type when the first accessing step fails to access a stored parameter group of the associated parameter group type for the access terminal. However, Dunn does teach of negotiating a parameter group (Col 6, lines 3-7; Col 11, line 27-30) to store profiles of user network preferences (Col 11, line 22-25).

40.   Therefore, even though Dunn does not specifically teach of failing to access a stored parameter, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the access network to not be able access a profile when receiving a new request from the terminal since there would not be a profile stored on the access network. The teachings of Dunn to negotiate parameters when there is no profiled stored on the CSA would improve the teachings of Lager by allowing the user to connect to the network with preferred parameters such as protocol and bandwidth.

41.   As per claim 17, Dunn teaches the method of claim 12, further comprising: sending the access terminal a new token indicating a current parameter group of each parameter group type after negotiations are complete (Col 6, lines 1-7; Col 11, lines 25-30. Access network provides parameter after negotiations.).

42.   As per claim 18, Dunn teaches of indicating different parameters for a connection (Col 11, lines 25-30). However, Dunn does not teach the method wherein the token includes a plurality of bits, each bit associated with a different parameter group type.

43.   Tiedemann teaches of using a bit to indicate access parameters in a wireless communication network (Col 5, lines 1-5).

44.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Dunn and Tiedemann because the teachings of Tiedemann to provide a bit to indicate the access parameters of the mobile station would improve the teachings of Dunn by providing a method for informing and notifying the different types of preferred parameters to the access network.

45.   Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dunn and Tiedemann, in view of Raith.

46.   As per claim 13, Dune teaches of sending information to and receiving information from the access terminal after negotiating a parameter group (Col 11, lines 25-30). However, Dune does not teach the method of sending information to and receiving information from the access terminal after negotiating a parameter group of the associated parameter group type when the portion of the access network communicating with the access terminal operates according to a parameter group of the associated parameter group type which is different from the stored parameter group of the associated parameter group type for the access terminal.

47.   Raith teaches of negotiating parameters with an access network (Col 23, lines 11-15). A profile of the mobile subscriber is stored on the access network (Col 14, lines 60-62), where the service profile data is required to update.

48.   Even though Raith does not specifically teach that the stored parameters are different than the access network parameters, Raith does teach of negotiating parameters and updating the profile. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to update the profile because the profile stored on the access network does not operate according to the access network's parameters. Furthermore, it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Lager, Tiedemann,

Dune, and Raith because the teachings of Raith to negotiate parameters when the stored

parameters are different than the access network parameters would improve the system of

Lager, Tiedemann, and Dune by allowing the user to connect to the access network and

allowing the access network to have updated profiles of the users.

49.   Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dunn

and Tiedemann, in view of La Porta.

50.   As per claim 15, Dunn and Tiedemann teach the method further comprising of the bit

indicates the access terminal is not operating according to the default parameter group (Col 14,

lines 51-57). Dunn does not teach the method of claim 12, further comprising: second

accessing memory at another access network to obtain a stored parameter group of the

associated parameter group type for the access terminal when the first accessing step fails to

access a stored parameter group of the associated parameter group type for the access

terminal.

51.   La Porta teaches of a first server requesting and receiving profile parameters from a

second server (Col 12, lines 64-68) when the first server does not have the stored information

(Col 5, lines 40-50).

52.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to combine the teachings of Lager and La Porta because both teachings deal with

terminals accessing wireless communication networks by requesting desired parameters.

Furthermore, the teachings of La Porta to access a second server to obtain stored parameter

information would improve the teachings of Lager by providing a low connection establish time by retrieving user information from a second source rather than negotiating for new parameters.

53.   As per claim 16, Dune does not specifically teach the method comprising: sending information to and receiving information from the access terminal after negotiating a parameter group of the associated parameter group type when the first and second accessing steps fail to access a stored parameter group of the associated parameter group type for the access terminal.

54.   However, Dunn does teach of negotiating a parameter group (Col 11, line 27-30) to store profiles of user network preferences (Col 11, line 22-25).

55.   Even though Dunn does not specifically teach of the first and second accessing steps failing to access a stored parameter, Dunn does teach of negotiating parameters to obtain parameters to store in the access network. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for the access network to not be able access a profile from a first and a second access network when receiving a new request from the terminal since there would not be a stored profile. The teachings of Dunn to negotiate parameters when there is no stored profile would improve the system of Dune, Tiedemann, and La Porta by allowing the access network to obtain parameters to allow the user to connect to the network with preferred parameters such as protocol and bandwidth.

Response to Arguments

56.   Applicant's arguments filed 11/10/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

57.   Applicant argued that (1) The network indication parameter NIP does not provide any

indication as to whether the terminal station GPRS-MS is operating according to a default

parameter group, but instead merely instructs the switching device PLMN-SW with which packet

data network to connect; (2) Tiedemann fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the method of

independent claim 1 including receiving a "token including at least one bit associated with a

parameter group type, the bit indicating whether the access terminal is operating according to a

default parameter group for the associated parameter group type," wherein the received token

may trigger an access network to send and/or receive "information from the access terminal

according to the default parameter group without negotiating parameters for the associated

parameter group type when a portion of the access network communicating with the access

terminal operates according to the default parameter group for the associated parameter group

type and the bit indicates the access terminal operates according to the default parameter group

for the associated group type."; and (3) Dunn and Tiedemann fail to disclose, teach, or suggest

the above-emphasized features as set forth somewhat similarly in independent claim 1.

Examiner traverse the arguments:

58.   As to point (1), Lager teaches:

i)   Column 12, lines 44-49, "network requests means NRM of said terminal station GPRS-
        MS is provided for sending said selected network indication parameter NIP to said
        switching device PLMN-SW to request a connection..."

ii)   Column 12, line 66-Column 3, line 3, "A subscription means... stores subscription
        parameters indicating a subscription of the terminal station GPRS-MS to predetermined
        ones of said packet data communication networks.

      iii)   Column 12, lines 52-54, "receiving the network indication parameter indicating the predetermined packet data communication network..."

59.   From quoted section (i) and (ii), Lager teaches that the PLMN-SW stores subscription parameters for connection to the network. The NIP is used to determine whether the terminal station operates according to the subscription parameters of the switch. Therefore, the request indicates whether the terminal station GPRS-MS operates according to a default parameter group. Furthermore, from quoted section (iii), Lager teaches that the NIP specifically indicates the predetermined network. Thus, the NIP does indicate whether it operates according to a default parameter group. Applicant argues that the NIP merely instructs the switching device PLMN-SW with which packet data network to connect. However, instructions for selecting a network may be considered as one of a plurality of parameters used for establishing a connection between a mobile station and a switch.

60.   As to point (2), in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

61.   Lager teaches:

      vi)   Column 12, lines 6-13, "AC only activates a selected access means AS for providing an access to the desired switching device PDN-SW of the respective packet data communication network, when said received network indication parameter NIP from the terminal station GPRS-MS matches one of the subscription parameters SP in said subscription memory means HLR."

v)   Column 13, lines 62-67, "If the terminal station GPRS-MS has a valid subscription to the

packet data communication network indicated by the network indication parameter NIP,

the selection means... selects an appropriate GGSN to which the desired packet data

communication network is connected."

62.   Lager teaches receiving an access request that indicates whether the access terminal is

operating according to a default parameter group for the associated parameter group type (Col

12, lines 44-49; Col 12, line 66 – Col 13, line 3).

From quoted section (iv) and (v), Lager further teaches that when the terminal station

operates according to the default parameters, communication network is connected, and there

is no negotiation process.

63.   Although Lager provides an indication of whether the access terminal is operating

according to a default parameter group, Lager does not explicitly teach that a token is used for

the indication. Therefore, claim 1 was rejected Lager, in view of Tiedemann. Tiedemann

teaches the concept of using a token, e.g. bit flag, for providing an indication for a parameter

(Col 5, lines 1-5).   Furthermore, it would have been also obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lager and Tiedemann

because both teachings deal with requesting connection to a network and providing indications

of parameters. Furthermore, the teachings of Tiedemann to provide a bit to indicate the access

parameters would improve the teachings of Lager by specifically providing a method for

informing and notifying the access request that the mobile terminal is operating according to the

predetermined parameters.

64.   As to point (3), Dunn teaches:

vi)   Column 8, lines 13-16, "a user decides to place a call and enters the connection

        requirements if they are different from the default connection requirements..."

vii)   Column 8, lines 26-35, "the CSA selects a network and base station for the connection

        based on the traffic preferences... described in the user profiles stored in the database

        37."

viii)   Column 8, lines 33-36, "the user device receives the carrier selection information and

        initiates the connection..."

65.   From quoted section (vi), Dunn teaches of requesting connection, wherein the request

indicates connection parameters, which may be default connection requirements. Therefore,

Dunn teaches the limitation of providing an access request indicating whether the access

terminal is operating according to a default parameter group for the associated parameter group

type. From quoted sections (vi) and (vii), Dunn teaches that the request may be different than

the default connection requirements, and that the CSA accesses stored parameters. In quoted

section (viii), which further explains the process, the connection is established for

communication. Therefore, there is no negotiation process as the system uses the stored

profile for establishing a connection.

66.   Furthermore, Dunn teaches of providing an indication of the connection requirements,

e.g. parameters. However, Dunn does not explicitly teach of using tokens to provide an

indication. Thus, claim 12 was rejected Dunn, in view of Tiedemann. Furthermore, it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

combine the teachings of Dunn and Tiedemann because both teachings deal with requesting

connection to a network and providing indications of parameters. The teachings of Tiedemann

to provide a bit to indicate the access parameters would improve the teachings of Lager by

specifically providing a method for informing and notifying the access request that the mobile terminal is operating according to the predetermined parameters.

Conclusion

67.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

68.   A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.
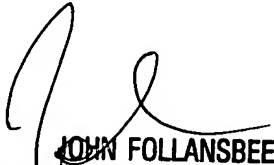
69.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua Joo whose telephone number is 571 272-3966. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 7 to 4.

70.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A. Follansbee can be reached on 571 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

71.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private

PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

February 23, 2006
JJ

JOHN FOLLANSBEE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100